HEBREWS ARE NOT EXILED

Entirely New Version of the Hegira by a Russian Diplomate at London.

At the Same Time Women Are Chased Through Streets of St. Petersburg by Gendarmes-Story of Belle Bilton's Rapid Career.

RUSSIA AND HER JEWS.

An Attache of the Legation Explains that the Czar Is Simply Just.

LONDON, May 31 .- An attache of the Russian legation in this city, in an interview yesterday, said: "The action of Russia in regard to the Jews has been much misinterpreted. No new law whatever has been passed affecting that race, and, of course, no new law is being enforced. Jewish artisans and others belonging to the classes not specially exempted by the law, knew that they were violating law when they took up their residence outside the Jewish pale. They were warned, months ago, that they must go back to the pale. What is the palet In extent it is larger than any European country, excepting Russia. There is ample room there for all the Jews. The Czar has not banished a single Jew. Those who choose to leave Russia instead of going to the pale have been permitted to do so, on certain conditions, one of which is the payment of their debts, or at least the satisfaction of their creditors. The Russian government has also exempted all such from the emigration tax of 100 roubles, a favor not extended to Russians in general. Therefore, the statement that the Czar is banishing the Jews is false. They are simply being required to comply with a law as to residence with which they bave been all acquainted, and which they deliberate-

Meantime the fugitives from Russia continue to pour into Germany, and many of them are stranded in the cities, where they eagerly take any work that is offered. The relief committee in Germany has already found its resources more than strained by the demands upon it, and additional appeals have been made to rich Jews and others in Vienna, London and Paris. There is a proposition in Germany to settle large colonies of Jews on the downs of east Prussia which the government is engaged in reclaiming. It is found difficult to obtain German colonists for that bleak region, and if the Prussian authorities consent thousands of Jews might get a start in life

The Jewish relief committees at Berlin state that the daily average number of expelled Russian Jews passing through Char-lottenburg is six hundred, most of whom are going to America. Relatives are waiting. ready to provide for some of them in Paris and for a few in London. The police will not permit them to enter Berlin, so they spend one night at the Charlottenburg station and then proceed by train towards their destination. Herr Vassaks, the dicector of the committee, says the committee suffers from no lack of funds, money and goods being freely given, while a number of the refugees are already supplied with money. The expulsions continue in St. Petersburg, where groups of Jews, including well-dressed women, are to be seen in the streets under the escort of gen-darmes, going to the police stations before they are started for the frontier.

The Jewish tailors of the East End of London began their strike to-day for better wages, comfortable workshops and reasonable hours, which means an end of the sweating system. They had given the employers until Saturday night to come to a decision as to the demands, and, no concession being offered, the strike began. The employers are independent because they believe that the places can readily be filled from the immigrants now pouring into London. The strike was opened by an immense meeting at which addresses were delivered in the Hebrew language, expressing the firm determination that the system of home work must cease and decent workshops be provided. The sympathy of the public is decidedly with the strikers.

HER GIDDY CAREER.

Account of the Different Events in Which Belle Bilton Has Figured in Loudon. LONDON, May 31.—The sudden elevation of concert-singer Belle Bilton to be Countess of Clancarty has once more renewed the furor which that woman has always been able to stir up at almost a moment's notice. It is not at all certain that she will abandon the music halls, except, possibly, for a time. Her previous life has been such that it is quite probable she will not desire

to throw it off.

Both Belle and her sister, "Flo" Bilton, are well known in the London music halls. Belle's most noted appearance before the public was in July, 1800, when she was the defendantin a suit for divorce brought against her by her husband, Viscount Dunlo. The case was opened on July 25 before Sir James Hannen. Sir Charles Russell appeared for the Viscount. Isidore Wertheimer, a wealthy West-end dealer in bric-a-brac, was the corespondent. Young Dunlo, who is described as a weak-eyed, weak-faced, beard-MIPIT a divorce from his attractive wife on the ground of the latter's adultery with Wertheimer. In her answer Belle swore that she was not guilty, and that it was "all Dunlo's fault," because he left her soon after their marriage and went off to the continent without providing for her support. Mr. Lockwood, Belie's counsel, afterward withdrew this portion of her plea, and relied upon her unqualified denial of the charge of adultery.

In the course of the examination Viscount Dunlo said he had married Belle Bilton in July, 1889, at a registry office without the knowledge of his father, and that as it had been arranged before the ceremoby that he was to make a tour of the world he did so soon after the ceremony had taken place. Letters which had mased be-tween Viscount Dunlo and his wife were read in court to the great amusement of those present. They suggested great affec-tion on both sides. In one letter the V1scount thanked God they were married, and Belle in another wrote: "Wicked, wicked days; why don't they fly faster," and assured Dunlo that whatever "naughty people" said about her and Wertheimer was

A servant of Lady Dunlo's swore that she saw Wertheimer come out of her mistress's bedroom before her marriage. But the trial ended on July 30 with a verdict in favor of Lady Dunlo. She left the court-room amid cheers. The court granted the costs of the action against Viscount Dunlo.

Sir James Hannen's charge was unique in that it contained a study of Bohemian life and the classes associated with such an existence. He warned the jurors that Bohemiaus were people whose life was quite foreign to the ordinary juryman's notions, and so it must be judged from a

peculiar point of view. Scon after the suit was settled, or early in August, 1890, Viscount and Lady Dunlo became reconciled, and the latter made a tour of the British provinces in the character of Venus. Before the reconciliation Viscount Dunlo is said to have shaken bands with Wertheimer, and to have occupied the same box with him at the Comedy

In September, 1890, Lady Dunlo was again in court, this time as a witness against an American adventurer, Alden Carter Weston, who was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, with hard labor, for forging Wertheimer's name to checks which were cashed by Lady Dunlo. The evidence given at this trial was of a startling nature. Weston, who is the son of a formerly well-known citizen of Baltimore, Md., met Lady Dunlo at a music hall, and eventually deserted his wife and fammy for her, and spent his entire fortune upon her. When he came to the end of his bank account, Weston resorted to criminal means in order to obtain more money to lavish upon the music hall star, and in 1888 he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. Upon the expiration of his sentence Weston continued his intimacy with Belle Bilton, who, while Weston was in prison, had married Viscount Dunlo, by whom she had previously had a child. It was asserted at the time of Weston's second trial that the charge against him o this occasion-that of forging the checks which Lady Dunlo cashed-was trumped

Lady Dunlo, and Wortheimer in order to get him out of the way. It was also then stated that Weston would surely kill Lady Dunlo, Viscount Dunlo and Wertheimer when his term of imprisonment expired.

Since that time very little has been heard of Lady Dunlo except that she was contin-uing her career of music-hall triumphs at a higher salary than she had ever earned be-

The father of the present Countess of Clancarty was a sergeant of artillery formerly stationed at Woolwich, and she is said to have begun a fast life at a very early age among the soldiers of Woolwich garrison. After this preparation Belle and her sister, "Flo," made their debut on the stage of the barrack, where their mother played the "Goddess of Beauty." From there the girls graduated to the London music halls, and soon became the favorites of the "bloods" of England's aristocracy and other

high livers. Belle Bilton first met Viscount Dunlo at the Corinthian Club, an institution frequented by the demi-mondaines of the "upper" class and the fast young swells of London. At that time Lady Dunlo already had in her train the wealthy young Jew, Wertheimer, with whose name her own was afterward associated in the divorce court. Wertheimer was undoubtedly willing to marry Belle at that time, but the title of Viacount Dunlo seems to have destroyed his chances. Young Dunlo was then an empty-headed boy of twenty, and had just left coilege without knowing any more about the world than an "unlicked cub," as one of his acquaintances once re-

marked. The old Earl of Ciancarty admitted on the witness-stand at the divorce trial that he sent his son abroad a day or so after his marriage in order that he might leave his wife, Belle Bilton, without money or other means of support, so that necessity might drive her back to her former life, and thus make it easy for young Dunlo to obtain a divorce from her. This testimony made Belle Bilton something of a heroine, so that when she won her suit she became an immense favorite with certain people. She had handsome carriages and fast horses, and her dresses and jewels were the talk of London. She received a salary of \$500 a week, though almost utterly devoid of talent, and played to packed houses nightly, people of the best classes crowding the boxes and stalls in order to see her. Every evening Lady Dunlo would drive to the theater, where she was playing in the leading role of an absurd burlesque called "Venus," in a handsome brougham, with a coachman and footman on the box, attended sometimes by her husband, but oftener by Isidore Wertheimer, and the general opinion was that Wertheimer was lishment, as the rich old Earl of Clancarty had cut off his son's allowance when he

patched up his differences with his wife. To-day Belle Bilton, who was advertised to appear at Portsmouth to-morrow as "Venus," sent a telegram stating that, owing to the death of the Earl of Clancarty, she will be unable to fulfill her engagement this week. The advance booking of seats for the whole week is enorm-

BUDGET FROM PARIS.

American Hog, Copyright Law and Imperialist Banquet All Gossiped About.

Paris, May 31 .- The vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the pork tariff, on Thursday, is not necessarily final. The government means to adhere to its original proposals regarding American pork and renew in the Senate its assistance to the committee's resistance thereon. The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, United States minister to France, declines to discuss the action of the Chamber of Deputies, and merely says that he hopes for the withdrawal of the prohibition and the opening of a new market for American produce.

Official formalities between France and the United States on the copyright act have been completed with a rapidity unusual in diplomatic correspondence. On Tuesday Mr. Reid received his instructions, on Wednesday he laid his letter before M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on the same day a personal interview followed, in which Mr. Reid ex-plained to M. Ribot the requirements of the American law on the subject, and asked for an early official statement regarding the French law. On Saturday M. Ribot replied. forwarding a summary of French legislation regarding copyright, with copies of decrees to be examined by the President before issuing his proclamation on July 1. The Imperialist banquet to-night was the first since the death of Napoleon III. Gen. Dubarait, in a speech, alluded to the restored unity of the party and predicted the ultimate triumph of the Imperialists. He summarized the programme in these words: "All for the people, by the people." Refer-ring to strikes "crushed by volleys of Le-bels" (French repeating rifles), he declared that Napoleon III supported the liberty of combining, gave to workingmen permission to define their rights and created co-operative societies and superaunuation funds. No matter in what direction workingmen's reforms went, they must meet the glorious name and large heart of Napoleon III. Prince Victor, he declared, meant to continue the work that the democratic Emperor had commenced, and would found a reign of social brotherhood and give a government by the people, under a powerful relief. The party must renew its energetic demand for a plebiscite which alone was capable of establishing a legitimate governing power, in the absence of which anarchy would become supreme. Other fervent speeches were made, all the speakers expressing much confidence as to

The American Art Exhibition opening in the Rue Lafayette on Thursday next will include specimens of the work of Bridgeman Molchers, Mosler, Dana, Gay and Bartlett. French artists predict that the exhibition will be a success. Mr. Reid. ex-Minister McLean and Consul-general King are among the patrons of the exhibition. A number of Americans obtained honors from the Champs Elysees and art juries. Henry Rishing. T. P. Dessar and Harry Vanderweiden got third medals, while G. F. Smith, Sergeant Kendal, William Thorne and Mrs. C. E. Wentworth received honorable mention. Frederick McMonies got a second medal for sculpture, and Charles Grafty received honorable mention. Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, and Charles Emory Smith, United States Minister to Russia, both attended the British charity ball, and were dined at the lega-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

British Parliament Proposing to Regulate

Cattle Traffic on the Atlantic. London, May 31. - Mr. Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture, will introduce in the House of Commons to-morrow a bill to regulate cattle traffic on the Atlantic. The bill is a short and simple one, and mainly proposes to enable the Board of Agriulture to impose regulations on the cattle traffic giving effect to the recommendations of the committee which recently investigated the matter. The steamship companies are organizing to oppose the bill, as the measure will involve an extensive alteration of the internal fittings of the vessels in the cattle-carrying trade. The government does not expect to pass the bill this session of Parliament. Victoria sealers have cabled to Sir Charles Tupper their protest against the passing of a bill to close Behring sea for a year, which

House of Commons. Fund for Verney's Intended Victim. LONDON, May 31 .- A subscription is being taken for Miss Nellie Baskett, the young woman whose evidence served to bring Captain Verney and his fellow-conspirator. Madame Rouillier, to justice. The young woman is dependent entirely on her own resources. She could have received thousands of pounds had she consented not to appear against Verney, whose family is very wealthy, but the authorities found her a steadfast witness. The subscription

is now being considered in the British

already amounts to a handsome sum.

Rioting in Portugal. MADRID, May 31. - Strikers in Balbon made a riotous demonstration to-day. The mob was charged and quickly dispersed by the cavalry. Troops now occupy the town and all the theaters have been closed. A number of Socialist leaders, who are

been arrested. Liberals Will Stand Firm. BERLIN, May 31 .- At a meeting of Naup against him by Viscout Dunlo, and I tional Liberals, attended by about four | movements

hundred persons, a motion offered by Herr Bennigsen was adopted, declaring that the party was determined to maintain its independence and to preserve its liberal sentiments. The meeting also approved the sending of a triendly telegram to Prince

Appeal to the Great White Queen. LONDON, May 31.-It has been decided by the government to give the two emissaries of the African King Gugunhams an official reception on the ground that their master is a vassal of the Queen, a portion of his territory being within British influence, although the greater part is in the Portuguese sphere. Before the British South Africa Company gets through with Portugal, however, it is probable that the whole of Gugunhama's domain will be British. It is said that the African King does not want to recognize the Portuguese as rulers because he insists, on account of their dusky color, that they are Africans like himself, and that it would be beneath his dignity to submit to another African race. Therefore, he asks the "Great White Queen" to take him under her protection.

Decision of the Peace Congress. MILAN, May 31 .- The International Peace Congress here has approved a motion that the difficulty arising from the New Orleans lynching ought to be referred to the International Institute at Ghent for arbitration.

The Novoe Vremya appounces that the

government is about to subject Hebrew elementary and religious schools to more stringent control. The London Flour Trade Association gave a banquet, Saturday night, at Richmond, in honor of the American millers, who are on a visit to England.

Lake Ilmen, in the government of Novgorod, Russia, has been the scene of a terrible hurricane. Nineteen vessels were wrecked and all of their crews drowned. At a meeting of the Madrid Cabinet, the Queen Regent presiding, Premier Canovas del Castilio announced that the commercial convention with the United States had been concluded.

The Paris agents of the Congressional party of Chili are having trouble to compel the Compagnie des Forges to deliver the vessels which the company has built under an order given by President Balmaceda. The judge, pending the final settlement of the matter, has authorized the company to hold the vessels.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Walt Whitman was seventy-two years old yesterday. Fourteen hundred and sixteen immi-

grants landed in New York yesterday. John Kelly, of Norfolk, Va., shot and fa-tally wounded his brother-in-law, Otto Cayton, who persuaded Kelly's wife to de-G. S. Cornelius, cashier of the Saguache

County Bank, in Colorado, left two weeks since for Salida and is still missing. His accounts are all straight. Three Farmerville, La., citizens started to whip a negro employed by S. L. Joyner, who brought out his shotgun, killed one

and wounded the other two. The Tuna-creek bridge, near Bradford, Pa., fell with two hundred people who were watching a ball game, seriously injuring six and slightly hurting many others. John Lywald, who has confessed to murder in California, formerly lived in Wayne, Neb. One morning in 1884 his wife was tound dead, hanging to s beam in the kitchen, but he was exonerated by the cor-

oner's jury. G. L. Percy, H. J. Stratton and James Shipp, of West Superior, Wis., went on Lake Superior, yesterday afternoon, in a sail-boat. A heavy gale sprung up shortly after they left they shore, and they have not been seen since.

Ansella Wood, one of the famous Wood's minstrels of forty years ago and later a restaurater, who has been steward of several New York and summer resort hotels, committed suicide at the Livingstone Hotel, in Rochester, N. Y., yesterday.

GENESIS OF TORNADOES.

Theories of Meteorologists of No Practical Benefit-Conditions Favorable to Them. New York Herald.

The fatal energy with which the season for Western tornadoes has opened this week emphasizes the need of further researches to ascertain the cause of these gigantic storms and how to foretell them. Theories of their genesis are plentiful, but none of these has ever enabled meteorologists to make a timely and practical prediction as to when and where approximately the whirling monster of the air will fall. If prediction could do no more than specify the day and section in which the tornado would strike much would be accomplished. But before this becomes possible the true cause of the deadly tempest must be

The favorite hypothesis that a tornado is formed by an ascent or bursting up of air from the lower through the upper strats of the atmosphere when unstable equibrium exists and the air acquires at least a slight initial whirling motion has apparently had its day. It is at best a very incomplete explanation of the remarkable geographical and seasonal distribution, as well as the mechanical phenomena of tornadoes. The atmosphere is often observed to acquire initial whirling motion under conditions of unstable equilibrium when no tornado is ored. Whenever the warm, vapor-lader trade-wind is drawn northward over the Mississippi valley the equilibrium of the air is disturbed, and whenever it comes in conflict with a northwest wind a whirl necessarily ensues. Were these conditions adequate to produce tornadoes we should have to chronicle them at all seasons, and much oftener in spring and summer than they have ever been known to occur. Moreover, if ascending currents can originate a cyclone of any kind it would follow that the equatorial ocean, where there are all the year the greatest ascending currents, would be prolific of storms, while, in fact, it is of all regions of the globe the

Some striking facts go to show that the fatal tornado never forms except at periods when there is unusual activity in the irresistible upper tropical current, moving from southwest to northeast, with an observed velocity exceeding one hundred miles an hour and descending on our Western plains and valleys. This was evidently the case on Wednesday, just before the Missouri tornado appeared, at 3 P. M. From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., while a feeble general cyclone was drifting from the Dakotas to Lake Superior, the barometer was everywhere rising, from Texas and the gulf coast northward to Missouri and Illinois, and the increase of pressure continued into Thursday with southerly winds. This was the first time such a pronounced and universal rise of the barometer over the Southwest has been observed for a considerable period. It is natural, therefore, to conclude that the descent of the upper tropical current from the Southwest was then taking place in the Mississippi valley.

Simultaneously, in the rear of the Dakota cyclone, quite a strong surface cur-rent from the Northwest was pressing down the valley of the Missouri river toward the region where the more powerful tropical current was apparently descending, within which Wednesday's tornado did its terrible

All the essential phenomena of cyclonic storms can be satisfactorily explained by just such a mechanical conflict as is thus in dicated, the ascending current being merely a consequence, not the cause, of the storm. Many of the ablest meteorologists, as Redfield and Dove, reached this conclusion more than a quarter of a century ago. But the recent observations of cyclone and anticyclone by Dr. Hann at different altitudes on the Austrian Alps seem to have conclusively established it.

It appears evident, therefore that no decided progress will ever be made in predicting tornadoes or any other class of revolving storms until meteorology can discover some method of observing instrumentally the movements of the gigantic upper currents, which, scending into the lower atmosphere, are resolved into terrific whirls, within whose vortices the air is suddenly rarified so intensely that ascending currents are set up and the upborne vapor, instantaneously cooled by expansion, is condensed into de-structive torrents or "cloud-bursts." If the United States had, as Europe, an Alpine mountain wall stretching east and number of Socialist leaders, who are west along our southern borders to protect charged with inciting the rioters, have us from the full force of the descending upper current, we should be as exempt from | Boston Globe.

DEED OF A DESPERADO.

Negro Murray Keeps a Posse at Bay, Then Shoots the Sheriff and Escapes.

STARKE, Fla., May 31 .- A terrible tragedy occurred about two miles from this city late last night by which D. L. Alvares, city marshal, and Prince Albert, a colored man, lost their lives. Prince had accidentally learned the hiding-place of a negro desperado named Murray, who, it is supposed, is the man who snot and killed Deputy Sheriff Robinson in Fernandina two weeks ago. Prince could not keep his secret till morning, but hurried into town and told it to Marshal Alvaress, who made up a posse of five men armed with Winchesters, and, guided by Prince, they rode on horseback to the cabin of a negro named Frank Adams, about three miles from here, and near

the town of Hampton.

The posse surrounded the house and Prince went inside unarmed to arrest Murray. Murray resisted and finally seized his gun and shot Prince dead, the ball passing through his stomach. Alvares and his men then opened fire on Murray, who stood on the porch. He returned it. No one was hurt. Finally Alvares and his men ex-hausted their supply of cartridges. The marshal agreed to stand guard alone while the posse returned to town to get more men and a fresh supply of ammunition. Two hours later (after midnight) they returned to the cabin and found it deserted. Prince Albert lay dead near the porch and Marshal Avares was found in a corner of the yard, near the fence, with a bullet hole in his head and stone dead.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Reports from the Various Clearing-Houses for Five Days Last Week.

Boston, May 31.-The following table, ecmpiled from dispatches from the managers of the clearing-houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent. of increase or decrease, as against the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1900.

| for the corresponding week in 1890: | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| New York | 8483,235,089 | Decrease. 28.8 |
| Boston | 70,903,121 | Decrease25.1 |
| Chicago | 71,767,000 | Increase 4. |
| Philadelphia | 49,729,801 | Decrease18. |
| St. Louis | 18,739,886 | Decrease 1.: Increase 0.: |
| San Francisco | 13,899,261 | Increase 0.1 |
| Baltimore | 10,453,230 | Decrease21. |
| New Orleans | 7,701,981 | Increase 13. |
| Cincinnati | 10,167,850 | Decrease 4. |
| Pittsburg | 10,856,471 | Decrease16.9 |
| Kansas City | 7,655,927 | Decrease12. |
| Louisville | 5,948,042 | Decrease 2. |
| Buffalo | 6,610,927 | Increase 13. |
| Galveston | 3,296,890 | Increase 29.0 |
| Milwaukee | 4,394,000 | Decrease15. |
| Minneapolis | 5,623,190 | Increase 26. |
| Providence | 3,936,100 | Increase 3. |
| Detroit | 4,403,625 | Decrease13. |
| Cleveland | 4,036,708 | Decrease 7. |
| Omaba | 3,983,937 | Decrease 9.3 |
| Denver | 3,500,568 | Decrease 35. |
| St. Paul | 3,175,922 | Decrease15. |
| Indianapolis | 2,660,595 | Increase 71. |
| Columbus | 2,256,600 | Decrease10.0 |
| Memphis | 1,423,836 | Increase 7.8 Increase 32. |
| Dallas | 1,335,306 | Increase 32. |
| Duluth | 1,927,088 | Decrease13. |
| Hartford | 1,588,853 | Increase 28. |
| Richmond | 1,600,500 | Decrease 6. |
| Nashville | 1,651,200 | |
| Portland, Ore | 1,571,029 | Increase 18. |
| Salt Lake | 1,479,431 | Decrease11. |
| Washington | 1,495,122 | Decrease 9. |
| Peoria | 1,180,760 | Decrease 4. |
| St. Joseph | 1,204,952 | Decrease 5. |
| New Haven | 848,721 | Decrease16. |
| Springfield | 1,040,392 | Decrease14. |
| Portland, Me | 977,891 | Increase 15. |
| Rochester | 1,009,468 | Decrease17. |
| Worcester | 979,888 | Increase 5. |
| Fort Worth | 1,065,555 | Increase33. |
| Sioux City | 787,225 | Decrease 30. |
| Seattle | 893,755 | Decrease 2. |
| Norfelk | 914,199 | Increase 56. |
| Tacoma | 899,242 | Increase 23. |
| Grand Rapids | 608,618 | Increase 1. |
| Wilmington | 717,568 | Increase 18. |
| Syracuse | 599,899 | Decrease. 9 |
| Los Angeles | 628,852 | Increase 85. |

Decrease..52.8 Decrease.. 0.3 Decrease...30.1 610,603 Increase. 8. 369,000 Decrease. 37. 251,939 Decrease...15.5 308,844 Decrease.. 8.0 283,524 Decrease...11 530,796 Decrease .. 0 7,990,928 1,020,969 Increase .. Decrease. 9. ******

Halifax.... *Houston..... Sixty cities.... \$850,054,463 Decrease...21.5 Outside New York 366,819,374 Decrease... 9.1 *Not included in totals.

Wichita

Lowell.... Birmingham....

Des Moines.....

Chattanooga.... New Bedford....

Lexington.....

Topeka..... Lincoln..... Montreal.....

Mr. Boyd Discouraged.

ZANESVILLE, O., May 81.—Hon. James E. Boyd, the unqualified Governor-elect of Nebraska, who is here attending his father's funeral, stated to old friends that there was very little hope of a decision or the Supreme Court relieving him of his disability and putting him in the gubernatorial chair by reversing the decision of the Nebraska Supreme Court. He thought, moreover, that the act making the Territory of Nebraska a State, with the provisions that all residents should become citizens, would have no weight against the statutes of the United States on what constitutes citizenship. He says he never suspected that his father was not a naturalized citizen until after his election, when an indiscreet Democratic friend stirred the matter up in the West.

Mr. Grosvenor Says It Is a Mistake. CHILLICOTHE, O., May 31.—General Grosvenor is here. In regard to the interview to which Mr. Barthold, of St. Louis, protests, he said: "I said nothing that I would not willingly have said to the Associated Press over my own signature. I have no prejudices against the German people. I have represented a district in Congress, in which there is a large German population, among whom I reckon my warmest friends. It is simply a case of misunderstanding and misrepresentation, and I shall improve the opportunity to write to Mr. Barthold and explain to him the error. The protest is causeless and really without provocation."

Still Fighting Senator Call.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 31.-The opponents of Senator Call in the late contest over his re-election in the Florida Legislature to the United States Senate are making strong efforts to induce Governor Fleming to withhold his signature from Call's certificate of election. then declare that no legal election has been held and appoint another man to fill the vacancy. A committee of five anti-Call members-Senators Meyers, Hammond and Wall, and Representatives Hack and Dougherty—has filed a protest with Gov. Fleming.

Hail-Storm Damages Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 81 .- A heavy hail and rain-storm passed to the north and west of this city this afternoon, at & o'clock, doing great damage to the growing grain. The hail beat down the standing wheat. Thousands of dollars' worth of damage has been done. A rain-storm which almost amounted to a water-spout followed, washing out many bridges.

Found an Editor Drowned. NEW YORK, May 31 .- The body of an un-

known man who was found in a floating boat in Sheepshead Bay creek Saturday, was identified this evening. It was that of P. Mulford, editor of the White Cross Library, published at 52 West Fourteenth street, this city. Nothing has been learned as yet as to the cause of his death.

More Startling Than Ever. Minneapelia Tribune.

Bathing dresses this season are to be more startling than ever. If Senator Me-Hale would only make a tour of the watering places he would come home convinced that the chorns girls and ballet dancers of the period are prudes.

Killed by a Falling Wall. NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1 .- At this hour (1:50 A. M.) a wall has just fell at the Buckingham Theater. Several men were in-

Movements of Steamers. LONDON, May 31.-Sighted: America, from Baltimore. LIVERPOOL, May 31.-Arrived: Kansas, from Boston.

A Penalty of Greatness.

cannot turn aside this mighty generator of cyclones we should at least watch its movement.

Now it is openly charged that Dr. Brooks is a heretic. We knew it would come. Few truly great Protestant clergymen can hope to escape this charge.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ONE MAN PREVENTS A WAR.

He Goes Unarmed to a Chief Whom England and France Were Preparing to Fight.

An African chief on the Cazamanze river, in West Africa, named Fode Kaba, has been making a good deal of trouble for the French and English. He occupies territory on the bank of the Cazamanze river, which is nominally within France's dominions, though she has never attempted to exert real authority in the region. His country borders on the English possessions to the north, and for some time past warriors from his twenty-seven villages, instigated by their king, have flocked over the border and devastated a part of the English territory. The English grew very tired of these proceedings, and appealed to France to make the king behave himself, or to join with the English in an expedition that would teach him better manners. The French thought they would first try conciliation, and they sent Mr. Brosseland, with a military jescort, to rea-

son with the savage monarch.
Fode Kaba, however, was on his dignity, declared himself to be as great a king as the ruler of France, and said he would do as be pleased. He had around him a very large armed force, and the French em-baseador decided that it was wise to return to the coast, report progress, and declare that a very severe lesson must be adminis-tered to the haughty monarch. Then the French government decided that it would join England in sending an expedition

against the king. It was looking around to see what troops were at its disposal to dispatch on this stern mission, when one of its employes, Mr, Forichon, said he believed he could arrange the trouble. He thought he could induce the king to listen to reason if he went unarmed to Fode Kaba, without wasting any powder, man or money. The French governor, who seems to be really opposed, if he can help it, to making expesiments upon savages with the improved weavons of modern warware, decided to sce what Forichon could do. So one day the new ambassador left the coast with his hands in his pockets, without an escort, without so much as a revolver, and with only a few provisions slung over his shoulder. In this simple fashion he made his way to the village of the terrible Fode

He told the King he had come to him as his friend, and that the ruler of France was very much averse to spilling the blood of the subjects of his great brother, Fode Kaba. He said France wished to live at peace with all the people and do everything to make them happy and prosperous. They had a long talk, in the course of which the King learned that an expedition had actually been preparing to march against him. when this young man volunteered to go unarmed into the hostile region and settle the

After thinking it over for awhile the King decided that he would make peace with the French, and he promised to restrain his warriors in future from raiding on the English territories. He told the envoy that if France would send somebody to him to make a treaty be would enter into negotiations with him at once. So Forschon wended his way back to the coast and told the French that there would be no trouble hereafter. He was sure the King meant to keep his word, and he advised that further negotiations be at once opened. The total cost of this expedition of one man has been about \$30.

The French thereupon sent a commission to the King, and on Feb. 25 a treaty was signed, in which Fode Kaba, the King of Fogny, agreed to submit his territory to France. In token of his vassalage he promised to pay to the French the very nominal tribute of two sheep a year. He further agreed not to permit any depredations upon English soil, and to renounce his claims upon the native villages he had captured in English terri-tory. He also agreed that he would open to French enterprise the rubber forests along the banks of his rivers, and would permit the French to trade and engage in other enterprises in his country. At last accounts the King was faithfully carrying out his promises. It was a pacific victory. Through the intervention of one brave man, who thought he could coax the unreasonable ruler into submission, an expedition of French and British soldiers which expected soon to start for the interior was kept on the coast, and thus great bloodshed and a large sacrifice of money were averted

A Summer Bill of Fare. Grange Home,

The country bousekeeper should not aim at too great variety in her every-day bill of fare. Meat and potatoes with one kind of vegetable and a simple dessert is enough to satisfy any well-regulated appetite. Should two kinds of vegetables be thought neces sary, the second should be one that can be easily prepared, such as lettuce or sliced tomatoes. The meal will usually be much better cooked and more promptly served, while those who partake of it will enjoy it more than if they could taste but a few mouthfuls of each particular dish. All necessary variety can be attained by changing the bill of fare from day to day. The following is a bill of fare for a week in summer: Sunday.

Breakfast-Cold molded oat-meal, berries, plain omelet, stewed potatoes, raised muffins Dinner-Cold meat sliced, mashed potatoes, lettuce, green corn, blanc mange, fruit. Supper-Bread and milk, cake, chocolate. Breakfast--Corn-meal gems, boiled eggs, stewed

potatoes, coffee.

Dinner—Beefsteak, baked potatoes, shell beans, Supper-Bread, cake, stewed fruit, tea. Tuesday. Breakfast-Cracked wheat, fried bacon, stewed

potatoes, minute muttins, coffee. Dinner-Boiled mutton, potatoes, stewed toma-Supper-Cold molded hominy and milk, bread, Breakfast-Oat-meal, mutton warmed in gravy, baked potatoes, raised muffins, coffee

Dinner-Tomato soup, reast veal, potatoes, boiled onions, sliced tomatoes, roly poly pud-Supper-Strawberry shortcake, bread, cookies, Thursday. Breakfast-Rolled oats, hash on toast, fried po-

tatoes, wheat meat gems, coffee. Dinner-Potato soup, roast chicken, potatoes, string beans, baked custard pudding Supper-Buttered toast, cream pie, berries,tea.

Breakfast-Wheat meal mush, fish balls, sliced tomatoes, corn-meal gems, coffee Dinner-Boiled codfish, potatoes, green corn, Supper-Fish salad, biscuits, cake, tea. Saturday.

Breakfast-Corn-meal mush, poached eggs, fried potatoes, minute muffins, coffee.

Dinner-Mutton chops, potatoes, stewed tomstoes, batter pudding.
Supper-French rolls, cookies, fruit, tea.

Canning Vegetables. Alice Chittenden, in Country Gentleman. To your correspondent who asks if green

peas and corn may be canned the same as tomatoes I would most emphatically say "No." I give below the best authorities in the country on the subject of this delicate and, unless you are equipped for it, some-what troublesome process. Mrs. S. T. Rorer, principal of the Philadelphia Cooking School, says in regard to canned corn: "Select fine, fresh corn. Remove husk and silk and cut the corn from the cob pack into jars, pressing down closely and fill to overflowing. Put on the tops, screw them down, place them in a White jarholder and pour in sufficient water to half cover the jars. Cover the boiler tightly and boil continuously for three hours, taking care that there is sufficient water to make a full volume of steam. When done, lift out the jars and screw down the covers as tightly as possible. While cool ing, tighten the covers from time to time, and when cold screw tighter still, if possible. Keep in a cool, dark place. Lima beans are treated somewhat differently. fill the jars with uncooked beans, add cold | RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

From Indianapolis Union Station.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.
Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, (4 4:45 a m. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:90 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am., d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 4:30 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:25 am. Le ve for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:35 am., 4:10

n., 5:05 pm.

d. dully; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINE - SHORTEST BOUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:

Leave for St. Louis 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 p m. All trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T.

H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p m. train.

Greecastle and Terre Haute Accomdation, 4:00 p m.

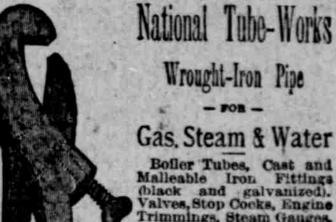
Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 p m, 5:20 p m, 7:45 p m.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation 10:00 am.
Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains.

For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or W. F. BRUNNER, District Passeuger Agent.

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE

No. 20-Frankfort Ex..... ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. -indianapolis ax..... Puliman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand as west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:39 , m., daily.
Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Himois street and at Union Station.





pour cold water in the boiler to half cover put over the fire, fit the lid on closely, and boil steadily three hours. Lift out the jars; see that they are filled to overflowing, and screw on the covers as tightly as possible. When cold, screw up again and keep in a cool, dark place. Asparagus and peas may be canned in the same way. It pays to use glass cans for home canning. The first signs of fermentation can readily be detected, and the flavor of the fruit or vegetable is far superior to those put up in tins. String beans are the easiest to put up. Throw into boiling water, boil rapidly fifteen minutes, and then put up as you do small fruits—that is, in jars heated in warm water; fill to overflowing, and screw on the tops tightly."

Miss Corson advocates the same method of canning corn. Mrs. Henderson's directions for string beans are identical with those of Mrs. Rorer. Where so many celebrated authorities agree, success is certain if the directions are followed closely in every particular.

Results in Breeding.

It is impossible for a farmer to reach a high position with his herd or flock until Even the most skillful breeders do eed in securing but a few valuable ial snimals from their herds, each year may witness an advance in their efforts, and a greater prepotency or capacity to transmit the most desirable qualities sought by reason of selection of the best from among certain families. The farmer who simply aims to breed up his animals to a higher standard is as much interested in the selection of sires that will render the greatest service as is the breeder who is often satisfied with one or two wonderful performers from among a large number. Worthless sires, even from pure bred stock, are not desirable for the farmer. When he grades up his flock he will save time, labor and money by procuring the best for the purpose, just as the breeder of pure breeds seeks the most valuable sire in order to in-

crease the value of his stock. Dreeding is a science and there are many uncertainties connected with it. Some-times a sire will excel as a producer of extraordinary females, as was the case of the famous race-horses, Glencoe and Lexington, the daughters of which were considered the most valuable brood-mares to be had, yet neither Glencoe nor Lexington left sons that were equal to their sires in any respect. The merits of these noted animals were easily transmitted through their daughters, but seemed to cease with the male line. Even among the trotting horses, though the number of speedy ani-mals increases each year, some of the sires excel through their daughters, and others through their sons, and a sire may be fort-

unate if one in fifty of his get reaches what is known as the 2:30 mark, or "charmed circle," as it is called.

Of one thing the breeder is assured, however, and that is the fact that certain families excel, and are more successful than others, among all classes of stock, and fortunately for both the breeder and the farmer, the pedigrees anable them to arrive at some degree of knowledge as to the proper families from which to select. The farmer who desires to grade up his stock is enabled to breed from animals of certain strains or from families that have produced a large proportion of extraordinary individuals, and to increase the yield of his herds or flocks, by grading the stock to a higher standard, the farmer should select from the best families of the breed he de-

Give the horses water before feeding. In France some worthless horses were killed for dissection on purpose to determine the effect of giving water immediately after eating, and some of the grain was found undigested in the intestines twenty feet beyond the stomach, and it had caused inflamation of the mucous membrane,

Hav caps are coming steadily into more general use, and farmers who have once tried them will not again go through the having season without this help. Good caps, made of ducking, may be bought at from \$40 to \$50 per 100. They should be soaked in a solution of sulphate of copper to prevent being injured by mildew.

Lemon juice will whiten frosting. do not serew them down, and pack closely in a wash boiler on a layer of straw or hay; low.